

PAS

Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonaire. *Dryden.*
While thus we stood as in a froud,
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*
PASSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings
at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul:
it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.
Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Donne.*
A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*
Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*
PASSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect caused by external agency.
The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible
and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter are ple-
beian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily
practise. *Bacon.*
A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to
move, and when, set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than
an action in it. *Locke.*
2. Violent commotion of the mind.
All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakefp.*
Thence every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*
Vex'd I am
Of late, with *passions* of some difference. *Shakespeare.*
I am doubtful, left
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient.
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and perspicuity, only
moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*
3. Anger.
The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a
large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical
sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as
love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it
only to anger. *Watts.*
4. Zeal; ardour.
Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can
have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any con-
cern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*
5. Love.
For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confest'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter.
He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granvil.*
6. Eagerness.
Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so pre-
dominant in your sex. *Swift.*
7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the
world.
He shew'd himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible
proofs. *Acts i. 3.*
To **PASSION.** *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be
extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind.
Obsolete.
'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakespeare.*
PASSION-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*erandilla*, Latin.]
Passion-flower hath a double calyx, the first consisting of
three leaves, the other of five, which expand in form of a
star: the flowers consist of five leaves each, and are of a ro-
faceous form: in the centre of the flower arises the pointal,
with a crown fringed at the bottom, but furnished with a
tender embryo at the top, on which stand three clubs, under
which are the stamina, with rough obtuse apices, which al-
ways incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or
globular fruit, fleshy, and consisting of one cell, which is

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full of seeds adhering to the sides, and covered with a sort of
hood or veil. *Miller.*
PASSION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceding
Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
PASSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]
1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion
of mind.
My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to
shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it
will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without
either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hosker.*
Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for
injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from
an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one
stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*
Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a
passionate concern for its safety. *Burnet.*
Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused
up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* de-
gree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts
had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller
conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Easily moved to anger.
Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of
any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*
To **PASSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.
1. To affect with passion.
Great pleasure mix'd with piteous regard,
Thar godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilist they his piteous adventures heard. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To express passionately.
Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*
PASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *passionate*.]
1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great com-
motion of mind.
Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost
his hold. *L'Estrange.*
If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*,
and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no
more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands
can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons.*
I made Melchinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman
passionately loving of her husband, patient of injuries and con-
tempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*
2. Angrily.
They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes
passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*
PASSIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *passionate*.]
1. State of being subject to passion.
2. Vehemence of mind.
To love with some *passionateness* the person you would
marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*
PASSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]
1. Receiving impression from some external agent.
High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive*
reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew
actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its
simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby,
out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*
The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist
in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the
force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted:
by this principle alone, there never could have been any mo-
tion in the world. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Unresisting; not opposing.
Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Dunciad.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
[In grammar.]
A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of
action: as, *discor*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
PASSIVELY. *adv.* [from *passive*.] With a passive nature.
Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*
PASSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *passive*.]
1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
2. Passibility; power of suffering.
We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as in-
capable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*
PASSIVITY. *n. f.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An innovated
word.
There being no mean between penetrability and impene-
trability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary
and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is
the position of its contrary. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
PASSOVER.

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PASSOVER. *n. f.* [*pasch* and *over*.]
1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time
when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed*
over the habitations of the Hebrews.
The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *Jo. ii. 13.*
The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was or-
dered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a
Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. The sacrifice killed.
Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus xii. 21.*
PASSPORT. *n. f.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of egress.
Under that pretext, fain the would have given a secret
passport to her affection. *Sidney.*
Giving his reason *passport* for to pass
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*
Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convey put into his purse. *Shakespeare.*
Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ire-
land, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clar.*
The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent
of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly
disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that com-
mands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it
pleases. *South's Sermons.*
Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*
At our meeting in another world;
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*
PAST. *participial adj.* [from *pass*.]
1. Not present; not to come.
Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shak.*
For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the
best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*
This not alone has shone on ages *past*,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*
2. Spent; gone through; undergone.
A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*
PAST. *n. f.* Elliptically used for *past* time.
The *past* is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*
PAST. *preposition.*
1. Beyond in time.
Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Hebrews xi. 11.*
2. No longer capable of.
Pervent prayers he made, when he was esteem'd *past* sense,
And so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the
Almighty. *Hayward.*
3. Beyond; out of reach of.
We must not
Prostitute our *past* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
What's gone, and what's *past* help,
Should be *past* grief. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Many men have not yet finned themselves *past* all sense or
feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at
any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for
a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are
soon disheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*
Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past*
shame. *L'Estrange.*
Her life she might have had; but the despair
Of saving his, had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*
I'm stupify'd with sorrow; *past* relief
Of tears. *Dryden.*
That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a
servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride.*
That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the in-
ference he makes. *Locke.*
4. Beyond; further than.
We will go by the king's high way, until we be *past* thy
borders. *Numbers xxi. 22.*
5. Above; more than.
The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters
of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp and their
arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot
from the ground. *Bacon.*
PASTE. *n. f.* [*paste*, French.]
1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such
as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth
mingled for the potter.
Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and
mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy
war. *Bacon's Holy War.*
With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,
And, mixt with living dreams, the godlike image cast. *Dryd.*

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When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*
He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste*
better than any woman. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 482.
2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.
To **PASTE.** *v. a.* [*pastre*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten
with *paste*.
By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice,
his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*
Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by
having them *pasted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*
PASTEBOARD. *n. f.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently
by *pasting* one paper on another: now made sometimes by
macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by
pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.
Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, propor-
tioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which
he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*
I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *paste*-
board, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*
PASTEBOARD. *adj.* Made of *pasteboard*.
Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard*
box. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
PASTEL. *n. f.* An herb.
PASTERN. *n. f.* [*pasturum*, French.]
1. The knee of an horse.
I will not change my horse with any that treads on four
pasterns. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*
Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern*
made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body
hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*
2. The legs of an human creature in contempt.
So straight the walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*
PASTILL. *n. f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of *paste*.
To draw with dry colours, make long *pastills*, by grinding
red led with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils,
drying them in the sun. *Peascham on Drawing.*
PASTIME. *n. f.* [*pas* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.
It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than
sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one,
earnestly desired to have the *pastorals*. *Sidney, b. i.*
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream;
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
'Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakefp.*
Pastime passing excellent;
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*
With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*
A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *pastime*,
should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences;
unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertain-
ments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*
PASTOR. *n. f.* [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old French.]
1. A shepherd.
Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Aescraean *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*
The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eates of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls
to feed with sound doctrine.
The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with
one voice testify a general assent therunto, or he joyfully
beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing be-
tween the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall
much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of
God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*
The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor*
of the church, was to teach. *South's Sermons.*
A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too
unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then
found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private
purses. *Swift.*
PASTORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]
1. Rural; rustick; becoming shepherds; imitating shepherds.
In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to
follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*
2. Relating to the care of souls.
Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care
he had over his own flock. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*
The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of
Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the
divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*
PASTORAL. *n. f.* A poem in which any action or passion is
represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to
the common practice in which speakers take upon them the
character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.
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